

EXHIBIT 19

World Health Organization Report on
WAMY hospital in Chamkani,
dated August 23, 1999

EMRO - MEMORANDUM

From: Dr. M. A. Jama
WR, Afghanistan

To: Dr. Enam Abou Youssef **Date:** 23/08/1999
DHIS/WHO/EMRO

Our Ref.: WRA. 08 / P139

Attention: Dr. M. EL-Nageh
RA-LAB

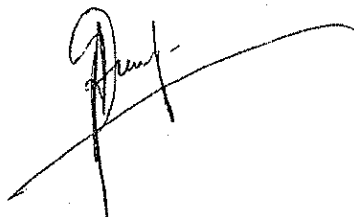
Your ref.:

Originator:

Subject: Report on mission to Paktia Province.

Please find attached copy of a mission report on Radiology services prepared by Mr Ali Shah Saidy WHO x-ray technician during his mission to Paktia province, Chamkani hospital from 02 to 06 August 1999.

With best regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ali Shah Saidy', written over a horizontal line.

To: Dr.M.A.Jama
WR, Afghanistan

From: S.M.Ali Shah Saidy
x-ray technician

Date: 12/08/1999

Sub: Report on mission to Paktia province of Afghanistan

Please find attached a mission report on my visit to Chamkani provincial hospital from 02 to 06 August 1999 as requested by World Assembly of Muslim Youth NGO Peshawar.

With best regards

Ali Shah

Thank you for
the good work
done

amp

20.8.99

please
forgive
a request
for the Amphi
attached
herewith

amp

CC : To WAMY

**Report on mission to Paktia (Chamkani)
Provincial hospital**

Objective of the mission:

- To assess and repair medical equipment's in Chamkani provincial hospital.
- To assess and repair medical equipment's in the warehouse of world Assembly of Muslim Youth NGO in Peshawar.
- To train an engineer on repair and maintenance of medical equipment's.

Discussion on capacity building:

Upon my arrival I had a meeting with Mr.M.Mustafa DGC WAMY organization. I briefed him about the main purpose of my mission to Chamkani. I suggested him to introduce an engineer to share the work during my mission to Chamkani; I would train him on available equipment's in the hospital. After provision of simple technical tools he will be able to repair some minor defect of the equipment's.

Observation and activities:

The directors of WAMY organization introduced me an Engineer by the name of Naqibulla. I visited the warehouse of the organization, there was much old medical equipment's such as suction machines, portable x-ray machine, and sterilizer, Autoclave, centrifuge and etc that were used during Jihad time in some hospital inside the Afghanistan and recently those hospitals are completely closed.

On 03 August we left Peshawar for Paktia province. After arrival to the Chamkani hospital we had a meeting with Dr Rashid Director of the hospital. He appreciated the role of WHO in Afghanistan. The hospital has 70 beds, equipped with x-ray, Laboratory, Dental, Tuberculosis, Malaria, EPI and Surgical departments. But due to shortage of technical staff (Engineer) some medical equipment in each department was out of order. The following equipment's were repaired.

Operation room:

- 1 Repairing of a ceiling operation lamp
- 2 Repairing of a suction machine
- 3 Repairing of a portable operation lamp
- 4 Repairing of a Anaesthesia machine

x-ray rooms:

- 1 Drawing plan of construction of a radiation protection wall in x-ray room.
- 2 Repairing of the collimator of the machine
- 3 Orientation of the technician to the maintenance and correct use of the machine.

Laboratory:

- 1 Repairing of microscope 2 sets
- 2 Repairing of centrifuge 2 sets

Center supply:

- 1 Repairing of an Autoclave

Dental clinic:

- 1 Repairing of water system of the dental machine
- 2 Repairing of a hand piece
- 3 Repairing the light of the machine

EPI center:

- 1 Testing of electrical part of a refrigerator

On 04 August we left Chamkani for Peshawar. In Peshawar office the warehouse was checked and the following equipment's were repaired.

- 1 suction machine 3 sets
- 2 portable x-ray machine (F10) 2 units
- 3 Centrifuge 1 unit

The following equipment's were tested:

- 1 X-ray machine SP 103
- 2 X-ray machine PX 30
- 3 Autoclave
- 4 Diathermy machine

Description:

The existing x-ray machine in Chamkani hospital is a 100 mA/100 kV with bucky table made in Siemens (PSX). The machine was in working condition. There were working two radiographers. Due to radiation a radiographer has developed skin diseases in his both hands. The issue was discussed with the director of the hospital and requested to construct a radiation protection wall in the x-ray room. Also suggested assigning of the affected radiographer a few months to administration work. The hospital is well organized and is operational, the staff is available. As I observed the hospital really need support of WHO in every field.

Recommendation:

- 1 Provision of tools for Engineer Naqibulla for repairing of medical equipment's
- 2 A three months training course in medical equipment's for the Engineer in Pakistan or abroad is recommended.

*OK
need to
develop
a plan for
this*

Requirements:

During visit of the hospital the requirements were noted and after arrival to Peshawar there were discussed with the director of the organization Mr. Mustafa. He approved and the following parts were procured from the local market.

- 1 Centrifuge 1 unit
- 2 Empty bottle 2500 cc for suction machine 2 pieces
- 3 Bulb 12 V 55 Watt for dental unit 2 pieces
- 4 Bulb 24 Volts 50 watt for operation lamp 10 pieces
- 5 Bulb 6 volt 25 watt for microscope 4 pieces
- 6 X-ray cassette with high speed screen 14x17 inch 1 piece
- 7 X-ray film hanger size 15 x12 2 pieces
10x12 2 pieces
15x15 2 pieces
- 8 Pressure manometer for Autoclave 1 piece
- 9 Transformer 220/6 Volt for microscope 1 piece

The above mentioned parts were provided to the Engineer Naqibullah to send it to Chamkani hospital.

Finally I would like to thank Mr. Mustafa and director of Chamkani hospital and colleagues for their kind cooperation and I wish them success.

List of instrument and tools for repairing and installation of medical equipments

S. No	Description	Quantity
1.	Screw driver flat	One set
2.	Screw driver Philips head	One set
3.	Screw driver blade size	One piece
4.	Pliers flat electrician 200 mm	One piece
5.	Pliers long nose insulated	One piece
6.	Pliers cutter insulated	One piece
7.	Wrench set Allen mm size	One set
8.	Wrench set Allen inch size	One set
9.	Wrench open end mm size	One set
10.	Wrench adjustable 10"	One piece
11.	Wrench pliers locking 200 mm	One piece
12.	Tester Multi-meter	One piece
13.	Socket wrench mm size	One set
14.	Soldering Iron electrical 100 Watt	One piece
15.	Soldering Iron electrical 16 Watt	One piece
17.	Hammer setting head 200 gram	One piece
18.	Saw hack Junior with spare blades	One piece
19.	Tape measure, steel 2 m	One piece
20.	Fine files	One set
21.	Level carpenters plumb	One piece
22.	Oilier	One piece
23.	Paint brush	One piece
24.	Soldering wire 1 Kg	1 Kg
25.	Punch and chisel	One set
26.	Tool box metal	One piece
27.	Vice hand 50 mm jaw	One piece
28.	Pliers Arc joint 250 mm	One piece
29.	Drill electric hammer 13 mm Cap 220 Volt	One piece
30.	Bit drill twist Hss	One set

EXHIBIT 20

Respondents' Brief in
Boumediene v. Bush, et al., p. 9

MAHMOAD ABDAH, *et al.*

Petitioners,

v.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
President of the United States,
et al.,

Respondents.

Civil Action No. 04-CV-1254 (HHK)

**RESPONSE TO PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
AND MOTION TO DISMISS OR FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW
AND MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT**

"The war power of the national government 'is the power to wage war successfully.'" Lichter v. United States, 334 U.S. 742, 767 n.9 (1948) (quoting Hughes, War Powers Under the Constitution, 42 A.B.A. Rep. 232, 238). Thus, the President has the authority to "employ [U.S. forces] in the manner he may deem most effectual to harass and conquer and subdue the enemy." Fleming v. Page, 50 U.S. (9 How.) 603, 615 (1850); see also Quirin, 317 U.S. at 28 ("An important incident to the conduct of war is the adoption of measures by the military command . . . to repel and defeat the enemy . . ."). This power "is not limited to victories in the field, but carries with it the inherent power to guard against the immediate renewal of the conflict." In re Yamashita, 327 U.S. 1, 12 (1946).

It is axiomatic that this war power includes the power not only to use lethal force when necessary against enemy forces engaged in hostilities against the United States, but also to subdue and incapacitate the enemy by the lesser means of capturing and detaining individuals who are part of or support those enemy forces, or who have committed a belligerent act or directly supported hostilities. The "universal agreement and practice" under "the law of war" holds that lawful and unlawful combatants alike are "subject to capture and detention." Quirin, 317 U.S. at 30-31; see also Eisentrager, 339 U.S. at 786 ("This Court has characterized as 'well-established' the 'power of the military to exercise jurisdiction over members of the armed forces, those directly connected with such forces, . . . enemy belligerents, [and] prisoners of war.'") (quoting Duncan v. Kahanamoku, 327 U.S. 304, 313-14 (1946)); Moyer v. Peabody, 212 U.S. 78, 84-85 (1909) (holding that a state governor's power to call out troops to quash an insurrection means "that he may kill persons who resist and, of course, that he may use the milder measure of seizing the bodies of those whom he considers to stand in the way of restoring peace. Such arrests are . . . by way of precaution to